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have been true ed for it by several physicians without relief.

Dr. Tobias Yankeras Lithiansy for dysesiery, and was
ushed to find that it cored my asthma. Dose, a tesspoorful
times g day in a wine-glass of water. I can recommend it
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1800.

A. W. Bownan, "Old Post-Office Building," corner of Froz and Market streets, Overswa, Lowe, will supply our friends in that city and visinity with The Daily and Wreger Tribune is advance of the mails.

John H. Tisor, New-Brenswick, N. J., has The Tribute

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the surre and address of the vertice—not agreesally for publication, but as a guaranty for his good 180. Business letters for This Thisman should in all cases be ad-alreased to know a can know a Co.

To Advertisers.

Those who wish to advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, will please send in their announcements as early as possible. Having a larger circulation than any other week's newspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all perts of the country. Price, One Bollar a line, each insertion.

Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morn is delivered to City Subscribers at 121 cents per week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 7 .- The joint resolution, passed on the last day of the last session, appropriating money for the removal of the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, was returned by the President, with a message stating his objections to the same. Resolutions were adopted appropriating \$6,000 for the relief of Commander H. J. Hartstene, and authorizing Commodore Shubrick to accept a sword from Urquiza.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire into the extent of the power and patronage of the President and Heads of Departments respecting removal from and appointment to office, and also whether any power or patronage is used to influence the legislation of Congress, or elections, &c. The Post Office Deficiency bill which was reported with amendments, was taken up. Af er some debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed, when the Sepate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

House, Feb. 7 .- Not in session,

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—Bills were reported relative to un claimed deposits in Savings Banks, to the Soldiers of 1812, and to supplying Brooklyn with water. Two reports were made on the Constitutional amendments relative to the Judiciary, a majority one in favor, and a minority one against it. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hammond for a State Board of Claims. and one relative to the sale of State property to New-York City. Several bills were passed. In Committee

of the Whole the Governor's Message was discussed by Mr. Hamp ond in reply to Mr. Lawrence.

HOUSE, Feb. 7 .- In Committee of the Whole the bill relative to witnesses before Municipal Committees was amended and ordered to a third reading. The bills relative to Prize Fighting, to a Railroad in Brooklyn, to the Navigation of Lakes and Rivers, to paying over of sums received by County Treasurers for Taxes, and to election of Inspectors in New-York City, were also debated. 1,000 copies of the Pro Rata Freight Report were ordered printed.

Judge Rowls has been appointed Treasurer of the United States.

Nine witnesses were examined in the case of Hazlett, at Charlestown yesterday, all identifying him as one of Brown's party, though there was some discrepancy regarding the color of his hair. The Commonwealth has summoned forty witnesses, but it is thought all will not be examined.

The Hard-Shell Democratic State Convention yesterday appointed the following named gentlemen Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention: Mayor Wood, John A. Greene, jr., Gideon J. Tucker, Joshua R. Babcock. Alternates-William C. Beardsley, James T. Soutter, John Haggerty, and Benjamin Chamberlain. After the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, and the ransaction of other minor business, the Convention

We trust the abolition of the Franking Privilege, debated in the United States Senate yesterday, and partially acted upon, in the form of an amendment to the Post-Office Deficiency bill, will now be consummated. We agree with Mr. Trumbull that the measure ought to be complete, and that the functionaries who now enjoy the right of franking ought to be put on precisely the same ground with other people. But if we cannot have that, let us at least have the measure proposed by Mr. Toombs. That will amount to the same thing, so far as the Treasury is concerned; the only difference being that those who cannot frank will have the privilege of mailing letters and packages without prepayment, leaving the postage to be paid by the recipient. By all means let us bave the reform in one shape or the

SYMPATHY WITH THE SLAVE. HOLDERS.

Twenty-five years ago, the slaveholders occupied the position of the spoiled and petted children of the Union. They were humored in every caprice, they were gratified in almost every demand. Political parties at the North ran a race with each other in pursuit of slaveholding favor. The slaveholders had only to get frightened, and, even though it were at nothing, all the North sympathized with their alarm. Did a few men and women meet together in our Northern towns and cities to discuss the moral and religious bearings of Slavery, the North was quite ready to reassure our frightened Southern brethren by calling great public meetings to sympathize with their terrors and to denounce, as traitors and conspirators against the peace and happiness of the Union, those who ventured to move so delicate a question. Nor did this Pro-Slavery sympathy stop short at mere words. Riots and lynch law were freely resorted to, and, all through the North, efforts were made to suppress, by violence and terror, all discussion of questions as to which the slaveholding interest was so sensitive.

It is to be observed, however, that this sympathy

with the slaveholders was not based on the assumption, now so general at the South, that Slavery is a good thing, the extension and perpetuation of which is to be desired. It was admitted at that time, even by the great body of the slaveholders themselves, that, considered in the abstract, Slavery is a moral, social and political evil, the existence of which is beartily to be regretted, and its extinction to be wished for. The discountenance and discouragement so generally extended to the Abolitionists proceeded on the ground that Slavery was exclusively a local and domestic institution; that, already confined within certain fixed limits; that all that could be done to any purpose by the Federal Government to prevent the diffusion of this evil had been done already; and that the States in which it existed were the sole and exclusive judges as to what should be done with it there. It was argued that, as no moral responsibility rested upon the North for the existence or continuance of Slavery within the Slave States, and as the question of its extension into the Territories had been already settled by a compromise, therefore, there was no occasion for discussing the subject of Slavery-at least, not with a view to any political action upon it. The North, it was said, had no concern with the Slavery question; and it was upon this assumption that the action of the great body of the Northern

The slaveholders, however, were not satisfied to

people was based.

let matters stand in that position. They insisted that the North did have something to do with Slavery, and insisted that it should be done. They were not content with the mere sympathy, and tolerance of the North. They undertook to demand of the Northern States the enactment of a slave code which should put down the freedom of speech and of the press, and, so far as the question of Slavery was concerned, should establish among us a perfect despotism, similar to that which exists at the South. Neither were they content with the limits within which Slavery was already confined. Under the leadership of Mr. Calhoun, they sought to give a new extension to it by the annexation of Texas, thus themselves challenging a discussion of the merits and defects of their institution. In this discussion, they took new and extraordinary ground. Slavery was no longer confessed to be an evil, in conflict with the principles of democratic government, and condemned by the rules of morality and the precepts of religion. On the contrary, it was lauded as a good thing itself; as the only certain foundation of social order and good government; as sanctioned by the Bible, and consecrated by religion. These views spread rapidly at the South, and speedily became the accepted doctrine This course naturally operated to deprive the slavehelders of a great amount of Northern sympathy. Many who were willing to condole with them under the burden of an evi which they had not the energy to shake off, and with which they were too bitterly reproached, were disgusted to find this evil set up as a positive good, not mergly to be perpetuated where it already existed, but to be extended into new territory. So fixed, however, had the habit become of yielding to the demands of the slaveholders that, in hopes of appeasing their clamors, Texas was annexed. It was alleged in excuse for this concession that, as Slavery had been already introduced into Texas

and legalized there, the annexation did not open

any new territory to Slavery nor give any new ex-

of the war with Mexico that followed, it became evident that large additional cessions of territory would be obtained from Mexico, the conscience of the North at last found itself compromised. Slavery had been abolished by law in all the Mexican Territories, and, for that matter, in those districts likely to be now acquired, negro Slavery had pever existed. With a view to save the North from any responsibility for extending Slavery into territory where it had never been known, the Wilmot Proviso was moved. As this proviso failed by the desertion of some Northern Members of Congress who were looking after pay for their treachery, the treaty of peace with Mexico at once raised the question what should be the future condition in respect to Slavery of the Territories thus acquired. The miners of California, by their promptitude in setting up a State Government with a Free Labor Constitution, speedily settled that question so far as that new State was concerned. As to New-Mexico and Utah, the barrenness of their soil, and their incapacity to support a dense population of any kind, deprived the question, so far as it related to them, of any immediate practical interest. If, by the equivocal provisons of the bills erecting those Territories, a door seemed to be left open to Slavery. the Northern supporters of those bills excused themselves by the suggestion that positive laws of exclusion were needless, since the laws of naturethe climate and soil of those Territories-would effectually prevent its entrance.

But the slaveholders would not stop here. They must needs strike another and a desperate blow at that Northern sympathy and indulgence which they had so long enjoyed and abused. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the union of almost the entire slaveholding interest, however divided before on party grounds, for the consummation of that gross breach of faith, placed the Slavery question before the country in an entirely new point of view. The slaveholders now put themselves forward as a sectional political party, determined-by the help of such mercenary Northern supporters as they could buy up, or such timid ones as they could frighten-to govern the country in the interest of slaveholding.

Having successfully endeavored to break down the barrier against the introduction of Slavery north of 36° 30', they now endeavored to introduce the institution into the Territory of Kansas. They threw aside all disguises and openly brought up their fighting men in companies, regularly officered, from the South, to accomplish this purpose. Finding themselves worsted in the contest they had provoked, they tried fraud at the ballot-box. As this weapon was under their exclusive control, and as their proceedings were connived at by the Federal power at Washingtoo, here they succeeded. They took the government of Kansas out of the hands of the people who had settled and occupied that Territory, and by the most unblushing political cheat of our history attempted to legislate Slavery into it, against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of its inhabitants declared by a poll for the purpose. In this desperate game they were backed by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, which tried its utmost to consummate what the border ruffians had begun, by having Kansas admitted as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution.

By this time the North had come to understand, aided by various cotemporary events, like the Dred Scott decision, for example, that the slaveholders would not be content short of a conquest of all the Territories under the National jurisdiction to be devoted to the spread of Slavery; and also the prospective admission of that institution into the Free States; and on the strength of this perception they elected the present House of

Representatives. It is this series of events, here briefly unfolded, that has changed the whole tone of the North toward the slaveholding interest. It is this series of Southern aggressions, Southern demands, Southern law decisions, and Southern lawlessness and violence, that have stimulated the people of the North and set thousands to considering methods of weakening a power so unscrupulous in its purposes. It is this series of aggressions that has led men like John Brown to fling themselves recklessly against the institution in its own strong-holds. It is these aggressions which have changed the entire aspect of affairs in the North on this subject, and brought the two sections face to face upon it. This attitude has long been apprehended by our wiser statesmen. and its results deprecated. If the South would relieve the pressure of the embarrassment arising therefrom, it can do so by a return to moderate courses, and not otherwise.

THE INQUISITORS OF THE MATL. Some time ago, the British people discovered with indignant surprise, that the Ministers of the Crown, had been, for many years, accustomed to open, to read and, if they saw fit, to detain suspicious letters deposited in the Post-Office. Perhaps no other violation of a personal right would have been so peculiarly distasteful to Englishmen; for it had in it a flavor of continental espionage, and Mr. Bull, who had entertained a life-long contempt for the sneaking surveillance of Austria or of Russia, roared lustily, in Parliament and through the newspapers, when he found himself dogged in London as he might be in Vienna or St. Petersburg. Committees were appointed; information from the Post-Office was called for; and the clamor did not cease until the country knew just how many letters had been opened during the preceding century. If the public protest did not secure the absolute abandonment of the system, it made Ministers more cautious of creating scandal.

But in this Republic, the thieves of the Post-Office have too many friends at Court to affect the smallest privacy. They avow their abstractions and plume themselves upon their larcenies. Mr. William J. McNemar is the Master of the Post-Office at Luney's Creek, Hardy Co., Va. As such, Mr. McNemar objects to delivering to its subscribers in his neighborhood a certain newspaper printed in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. McNemar writes to the printer of The Religious Telescope-for such is the name of the proscribed newspaper-that he is no longer "permitted" to deliver that publication to its subscribers in Luney's Creek, and that he shall hereafter burn all copies coming into his custody. The proprietor of The Telescope, not relishing this information, writes a letter of complaint to the Honorable Mr. Vallandigham, M. C. for the Dayton Congressional District. The Hon. Mr. Vallandigham appeals to the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General then directs the Assistant Postmaster General to inform the Postmaster of Luney's Creek, that he has misconstrued -what? The Law of the United States !- the only Law which should govern him in the discharge of his official duties? Not at all. The Hon. Horatension to that institution. When, in the progress | tio King, First Assistant Postmaster General, in-

forms the man of Luney's Creek that he has misconstrued—the statute of Virginia!

Now, we respectfully beg leave to ask

King, and of all other Honorables, what, in the name of common sense and common construction, the statute of the State of Virginia has to do with the matter at all? Does the Legislature of Virginia control the Post-Office Department of the United States? Is it for Virginia to say what shall be carried in the mail-bags, what shall be delivered and what shall be committed to the flames? If so, what may not Virginia do? What is to prevent her from fixing the rates of postage within her borders? What is to prevent her from establishing a Post-Office quite independent of the United States? from receiving the revenue of the service? The right to infertero in any instance, no matter how insigmificant, establishes the right of universal interference. If Virginia can prohibit the transit of newspapers, she can prohibit the transit of letters. If she can burn the smallest bit of printed paper found in the mail-bags, she can burn their entire contents. If she can steal a newspaper, she can steal a letter, and if she can steal a letter, she can steal the money which may be inclosed in it. She may consider a newspaper to be worthless, in view of the limited number of her citizens who can read it; but, given a subscriber who can read, the newspaper may be of inestimable value to the owner from whom it is filched. It may contain information, the loss of which may be the loss of substantial profit. The theft may or may not be a great injury: but of its magnitude, is William J. McNemar to judge? And where is your dignity, where your authority in this matter, Mr. Postmaster General? You are a great map, without question, and you should be treated with becoming reverence; and yet here you are, stripped of authority, and snubbed scornfully by the free and enlightered citizens of Luney's Creek. You fondly deemed these leathern sacks and those substantial locks to be sacred; but Luney's Creek has a right to rip open and to pick. The degradation of the Department is complete. Mr. Holt does business by virtue of an extremely limited license from the State of Virginia. We had rather be a dog and collect the Boston customs, than such a Postmaster-General. But the Honorable the Postmaster-General has

been kind enough to direct his head man to direct the bothered centleman of Luney's Creek, and to favor him with " a correct construction of the law of Virginia." We might ask, if it is a part of the business of the Postmaster-General to construe the laws of Virginia? But passing over this point, we come at once to these astonishing instructions. Because," says the A. P. M. G., " a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not, therefore, follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause. Each and every " number of the paper must be acted upon and disposed of separately." That is to say, whenever a mail has been received at Luney's Creek, it is the duty of the Postmaster, before making a delivery of the contents thereof, to read carefully all the news papers-and why not the letters ?-contained therein, to burn those which he considers to be ' incendiary," and to deliver only those which he regards, after due pondering, as harmless! And these are the instructions of the Post-Office Depart ment of the United States to one of its subordinate officers, of whose intelligence, honesty, acquirements, almost nothing at all is known! Really, this seems to us to be delegating very considerable authority, and to be creating altogether a new office. Does the Constitution, as interpreted in the Post Office Department, say anything of a Censorship o the Press? And above all, if such censorship is to be exercised, is it to be committed to an obscure ignorant, and prejudiced country officer-a man who has not pluck enough to do his duty, and who writes that he is not "permitted" by his neighbors to do it? And who is to pay the Censor of Luney's Post-Office Department? It has no money. The State of Virginia? It has no money. The Luney's Creeker must look to his own conscience for an exceeding great reward, which, to be sure, he deserves. If he puts his finger upon a newspaper to detain it from its legal owner, or to cast it into his purgatorial fire, he is guilty, by the yet unrepealed law of this land, of felony; he is amenable to courts and juries; he is liable to fine and imprisonment, and if fairly arraigned and found guilty, must be fined and imprisoned by any court of competent urisdiction. In the eye of the law, he is a thief, to be tried as a thief, sentenced as a thief, and locked up as a thief. It is your business, for which you are well paid, Mr. Postmaster-General, to see that this culprit is caught, convicted, and caged. Faliog to do this, you violate your oath of office. And yet we find you winking at larceny, and talking nonsense about the laws of Virginia.

We have seen an American newspaper which had been sent from this country to a friend in St. Peters burgh. It was full of holes. Every Russian official had felt it to be his duty to cut out a paragraph. He snipped at hazard, but snip he must. Still, he had a tolerable sense of honesty remaining, for he did not confiscate the whole sheet, which, in in its tattered and torn condition, finally reached the gentleman to whom it was directed. The Imperial method strikes us as preferable to the Republican. Will Mr. Postmaster-General be good enough to direct his mousing men to cut rather than burn !-- to prefer the shears to the stove ! In this way, the people of Luney's Creek may save a portion of their property, and the crime of Wm. J. McNemar be reduced from grand to petty larceny.

THE MOORISH WAR.

The campaign in Morocco has at last fairly begun, and with this beginning disappear all the romantic hues in which the Spanish press and Spanish popular enthusiasm had dressed out O'Donnell, who sinks down into a passable average general; instead of the chivalry of Castile and Leon, we have the Princesa Hussars, and instead of Teledo blades, rifled cannon and cylindro-conoidal shot do the work.

About the 20th of December the Spaniards began to construct a road, practicable for artillery and carriages, which was to lead across the hilly ground south of the camp before Ceuta. The Moors never attempted to destroy the road; they attacked, sometimes, Gen. Prim, whose division covered the working parties, sometimes the camp; but always without success. None of these engagements rose beyond the dimensions of skirmishes of the advanced guard; and in the most serious of them, on Dec. 27. the Spanish loss did not exceed 6 killed and 30 wounded. Before the close of the year the road. itself not more than two miles long, was completed; but a fresh onset of storms and rain prevented the army from moving. In the mean time, as if it was meant to give the Moorish camp notice of the im-

pending movements of the army, a Spanish squadron of one sailing vessel of the line, 3 screw frigates, 3 paddle steamers, in all 246 gune, ran up to the mouth of the Tetuan River, and bombarded, on the the Hon. Mr. Holt, and of the Hon. Mr. 29th December, the forts at its mouth. They were silenced, and the earthworks destroyed in about three hours; it is not to be forgotten that they were the same forts which the French had bombarded about a mouth before with a far inferior force,

The weather having become fair on the 29th, the Spanish army at last began to move on the 1st of January. The First Corps of two divisions. under Echague, which bad been the first to land in Africa, remained in the lines in front of Cents. Although it had suffered much by disease in the first weeks, it was now pretty well acclimatized, and, with reënforcements received since, numbered 10,000 men, considerably more than either the Second or the Third Corps. These two corps, commanded, the Second by Zahala, and the Third by Ros de Olano, together with Prim's reserve division, in all 21,000 to 22,000 men, marched out on the first day of the new-year. Every man carried six days' rations, while a million of rations, or one months' provisions for the army were shipped on board transperts to accompany the army. With Prim for an advance guard, supported by Zabala, and Ros de Olano bringing up the rear, the high ground south of Centa was passed. The new road led down toward the Mediterranean within two miles from the camp. There a semi-circular plain extended for some distance, the chord being formed by the sea, and the periphery by broken ground rising gradually into rugged mountains. No sooner had Prim's division fairly debouched from the camp than the shirmishing began. The Spanish Light Infantry easily drove back the Moors into the plain, and thence into the hills and brushwood, which flanked their line of march. Here it was that by some misunderstanding two weak squadrons of Princesa Hussars were led to charge, and did so with such a spirit that they passed right through the Moorish line into their comp; but getting everywhere into broken ground, and fluding nowhere either cavalry or infantry in practicable ground at which they could charge they had to turn back with a loss o seven or nearly all of their officers, beside privates. So far, the fight had been carried on principally by the infantry in skirmishing order, and a battery or two of mountain artillery, supported here and there by the effect-more moral than physical-of the fire of a few gunboats and steamers. It ap pears that O'Dornell intended to halt in the plain, without occupying permanently, as yet, the ridge forming the boundary of this plain to the south. In order, however, to secure his position for the night, he ordered Prim to dislodge the Moorish skirmishers from the northern slope of the ridge and then to fall back about dusk. Prim, however, who is the greatest fighting man in the Spanish army, engaged in a serious encounter, which ended in his taking possession of the whole top of the ridge, though not without severe loss. His advanced guard encamped on the ridge and threw up field-works on its front. The Spanish loss amounted, that day, to 73 killed and 481 wounded.

The position gained that day was the one known by the name of Castillejos, from two white buildings, the one on the inner slope near the plain, and the other on the ridge conquered, in the afternoon, by Prim. The official designation of this camp, however, appears to be Campamento de la Condesa, On the same day, the Moors had attempted a slight diversion against the camp before Ceuta, by attacking both the extreme right redoubt and the interval between the two extreme left redoubts They were, however, easily repulsed by Echague's

infantry and artillery fire. The active army remained three days in the Camp de la Condesa. The field artillery and a rocket battery, as well as the remainder of the cavalry (the whole cavalry brigade consists of eight squadrons of hussars, four of cuirasiers without cuirasses, and four of lancers, in all 1,200 men), arrived in the camp. The siege train alone (among which was a battery of rifled 12-pounders) was still behind. On the 3d, O'Donnell reconneitered toward Monte Negro, the continued fine, hot at noon, with very heavy dews at night. Cholera was still rife among one or two divisions, and some corps had suffered severely from sickness. The two battalions of enginners, for instance, who had been very severely worked, were reduced from 135 men to 90 men per

So far, we have detailed accounts; for what follows, we are reduced to measur and not quite consistent telegrams. On the 5th, the army advanced. On the 6th, it was encamped "to the onorth of the Negro valley, having traversed the ' passes without opposition." Whether this means that the Monte Negro Ridge had been passed, and the army was encamping on its southern slope, i very uncertain. On the 9th, the army was, we as told, one league from Tetuen, and an attack of the Moors had been repulsed. On the 13th, the whole of the positions of Cabo Negro were carried, a complete victory was obtained, and the army was before Tetuan; so soon as the artillery could be brought up, the town would be attacked. On the 14th, the division of Gen. Ries, ten battalions strong, which had been concentrated at Malaga, landed at the mouth of the Tetuan River, and occu pied the forts destroyed by the fleet a fortnight be fore. On the 16th, we are informed that the army was on the point of passing the river and attacking

To explain this, we may state that there are four distinct ridges of hills to be passed between Ceuta and Tetuan. The first immediately south of the camp and leading to the plain of Castillejos: the second closing that plain to the south. These two were taken by the Spaniards on the 1st. Still further south, and running perpendicular to the Mediterratean shore, is the ridge of Montenegro, and parallel to this range, only further south still, comes another and higher ridge ending on the coast, in the Cape called Cabo Negro, south of which flows the Tetuan River. The Moors, after hanging on the flanks of the invading army during the 1st, changed their tactics, removed further south, and attempted to bar the road to Tetuan in front. It was expected that the decisive fight for the possession of this roud was to come off in the passes of the last or Cabo Negro ridge, and such seems to have been the case on the 13th.

The tactical arrangements of these combats do not appear very creditable to either party. From the Moors we cannot expect anything but irregular fighting, carried on with the bravery and cunning of semi-savages. But, even in this they appear deficient. They do not seem to show that fanaticism which the Kabyles of the Algerian coast-ridges, and even of the Riff, have opp. 4 to the French; the long, unsuccessful chirmishing in front of the redoubts near Ceuta seem to have broken the first arder and energy of most of the tribes. Again, in their strategical arrangements, they do not come up to the example of the Algerians. After the first

day, they abandon their proper plan, which was to barase the firsk and rear of the advancing column, and to interrupt or menace its communication with Cents: instead of this, they work hard to pais a march upon the Spaniards, and to bar their road to Tetnan in front, thus provoking what they ought to avoid-a pitched battle. Perhaps they may yet learn that with such men, and in such a country as they have, petty warfare is the proper way to wear out an enemy who, whatever his superiority in discipline and armament, is hampered in all his movements by immence impedimenta, upknown to them, and which it is no easy matter to move in a toadless and inhospitable country.

The Spaniards have gone on as they com menced. After lying idle two months at Ceuta, they have marched twenty-one miles in sixteen days, advancing at the rate of five miles in four days! With all due allowance for difficulties of roads, this is still a degree of slowness unheard of in modern warfare. The habit of handling large odies of troops, of preparing extensive sperations, f marching at army which, after all, scarcely quals in strength one of the French army corps in he last Italian compaign, seems to have become nite lost with Spanish Generals. Otherwise how ould such delays a ise? On the 2d of January O'Donnell had all his artillery at Cartillejos, with the exception of the siege train, but still be waited two days longer, and only advanced on the 5th. The march of the column itself appears to be pretty well arranged, but with such short marches this could scarcely be otherwise. When under fire the Spaniards appear to fight with that contempt of their enemy which superior discipline and a series of successful combats cannot fail to give; but it remains to be seen whether this certainty of victors will hold good when the climate and the fatigues of a campaign, which is sure to end in harassing, petty warfare, will have reduced both the morale and the physique of the army. As to the leadership, we can, so far, say very little, the details of all but the first engagement in the field being still deficient. This first fight, however, exhibits two conspicuous blunders-the charge of the cavalry, and the advance of Gen. Prim beyond his orders; and if these things should turn out to be regular features of the Spanish army, so much the worse The defense of Tetusn will very likely be a short

but an obstinate one. The works are no doubt bad, but the Moors are capital soldiers behind ramparts, as has been proved in Constantine and many other Algerian towns. The next mail may bring us the news that it has been stormed. If so, we may expect a lull in the campaign, for the Spaniards will require time to improve the road between Tetuan and Ceuta, to form Tetuan into a second base of operations, and to await reënforcements. Thence, the next move will be upon Larache or Tangier.

PACIFIC EAILEOAD.

A Bill has been prepared for introduction into Congress granting a Charter for a Pacific Railroad and telegraph to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation already chartered by the State of Toxas, of which Company J. Edgar Thompson of Pennsylvania, James Guthrie of Kentucky, John P. King of Georgia, S. M. L. Barlow of New York and various other gentiemen are now Directors.

The substance of the scheme embraced in the proposed Charter, is for the Texas Company to build a Railroad and telegraph to the Pacific on the Texas route; receiving therefore, very extensive grants of land in the shape of alternate sections along the route, and a farther bonus of one million of dollars for every fifty miles of railroad and teleraph constructed, until the road shall reach the base of the Rocky Mountains; and of two millions of dollars for every fifty miles of road and telegraph built and completed from that point to the Pacific: the whole grant of money, or bonds, being

mited to thirty-five million dollars. This bill also embraces propositions of the same character to build another road and telegraph from the Missouri River to the Pacific on any route north of the 38th parallel of latitude, with a branch to Oregon, which shall be found most eligible, on the same terms and with the same limitations as to the funds advanced, as in the first named route. The parties in interest in this road are Erastus Corning, J. T. Soutter of New-York, Benj. H. Latrope of Maryland, and a number of other gentlemen as

It will be seen that the gentlemen named in convection with the proposed bill are prominent men in financial circles, and of reputed wealth. The measure thus wears & business aspect, and challenges the attention of our legislators in Congress.

Mr. Manierre's bill to suppress the sale of fraudulent passenger tickets has been very carefully drawn, and corrected by Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, and also by Mr. Vandervoort, who has been nearly thirty years Clerk of the General Sessions. No pains has been spared to make its provisions comprehensive and practicable. If the Legislature omit the passage of such a bill, it will be an injury not only to the persons who are defrauded by runners, but also to the commercial reputation of this city.

No crime merits a more certain punishment than defrauding travelers by selling them spurious passenger tickets. It is not the rich who suffer alone. but the poor and destitute. It frequently happens that families returning to Germany are made to buy tickets to Liverpool instead of Bremen, and steerage instead of second-cabin tickets. As these steerage tickets do not supply them with bedding or provisions, they are left to famish upon the voyage. When they arrive in Liverpool they must either go to a poor-house or live on charity, if they have not the means to take them home. Americans going to California suffer most. The keeper of a notorious ' bogus ticket office" has often boasted that he makes \$500 on every steamer that goes to California.

Messis. Selover, McMahon, and a number of other numers, have been at Albany endeavoring to lobby against Mr. Manierre's bill. We do not think they can effect anything against the bill; their principal objection is that they will be deprived of business if it passes. We answer-the sooner all " begus offices" are closed the better.

The bill provides that no one but the owners, consignces or agents of ships or ateamships shall ell passenger tickets for such vessels. It does not prohibit those owners or consignees from appointing as many agents as they please; but as the principal is always liable for the agent's acts, he will appoint none but honest, trustworthy persons. A provision ike this annihilates all rogues-hence the oppo-

The cunners ask that the proposed bill be amended, so that they may receive a license from the Mayor, instead of the owners or consignees, to

sell passenger tickets. We cannot perceive what right the Mayor has to